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A SPIRITED REUNION OF WAR-WORN VETERANS OF DE LONG POST, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

(Continued From Page 1.)

men are needed, and they must go through a long training course. Untrained men cannot manage these valuable guns properly.

"If our army had been larger at the opening of the Philippine war, the war would have been over long ago. Instead it is hanging on and on. A standing army of 75,000 or 80,000 men is not a danger in a country of 80,000,000 people. You Grand Army men know after the Civil War when a million men laid down their arms and became citizens once more, that that was a sufficient argument against the cry people raise against a large army. You soldiers became good citizens. And men can be just as law abiding today as in the days after the Civil War. I don't believe you would ever think there was danger in having a force of 75,000 or 80,000 soldiers. I think the acquisition of the new possessions will be sufficient to make the increase in the size of our army."

"The Battle Cry of Freedom" was sung with a vim, after which Captain Prindle, United States Navy, responded to the toast, "The Navy."

CAPTAIN PRINDLE'S SPEECH.

"I am not accustomed to public speaking. Naval officers seldom are. Their principal speechmaking arguments are the big guns on their ships. They speak for them, and the sailors stand behind them. This post has been named after a naval officer who died in endeavoring to return from the icy seas of the north. I have wondered why he should have been selected to honor the post. I have thought it may have come from the position of these islands, surrounded by water, beautiful fresh water upon them, and water everywhere, suggestive of the sea and the navy. Like Judge Estee, I am a malihini. I must confess I was surprised to find a Grand Army post established out here, 5,000 miles from the scene of the conflicts of '61. I never imagined that the United States would extend so far into the Pacific ocean, but I fear the day is not far off when we shall be called to attend a Grand Army campfire in the city of Peking (laughter). The Grand Army of Africa, where as one Tammany orator once put it, 'The hand of man has never set foot.' (laughter.)

"As I look around among the faces of the veterans and see the still youthful looks on their faces, it does not seem a great while ago that the Civil War occurred. I think I look like a young man years ago when I sailed out of Hampton Roads on the way to Port Royal and Fort Sumter. I remember passing Cape Charles, where our fleet formed in the broad expanse of the Atlantic. The outer line were composed of the magnificent and the others were the transports on the inside. That was my first experience at sea. We sailed that day in majestic form, and all night and the next day. Then indications of a storm arose and the people began to get sick. The flag-ship signalled the transports to heave to, and in almost a twinkling of an eye the square of the naval formation was obliterated. It was a fearful night, and in the morning, behold, there was not a vessel in sight. Then our sealed orders were opened and we found we were to assault Charleston.

"I speak of this to compare the navy of forty years ago to that of today. The Wabash was the flagship. She was a steady, majestic ship. Forty years have passed since then. Wooden walls have given away to walls of steel. Smooth bores have given away to the magnificent rifled guns of today. During these forty years what an advance has been made in the arts, especially in the mechanical arts and electricity, which have become the marvel of the age. I wish simply to refer to the fact that if you wish to see the embodiment of all these in place you have only to visit the battleship of today. It contains the refinement of appliances for the purpose for which it is built and for the convenience of those who fight in it.

"Reference has been made to that May morning two years ago when Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay. The navy does not like war any more than the army. General Sherman said, 'War is hell.' Admiral Dewey, although not liking war, went in obedience to his orders. The celebration of the Manila bay fight is that the advantage was entirely on the side of the American fleet on that occasion. It has also been said that a nearer approach in battle was made off Cuba when Admiral Sampson destroyed the Spanish vessels as they came out of Santiago harbor. The two sides were matched. The battle was not won because of the efficiency of the vessels or the guns, but because of the matchless valor of the men behind the guns. In every conflict the American sailor has been dominant by his own force and character as the man behind the gun. It seems a great thing to me that in no distant land, so distant from the battlefields of those early days, that we can meet so far away from home around a campfire, and renew the memories of those earlier scenes when so many of us fought, bled and died for our country, as our great commander once said, a country of the people for the people and by the people." (Applause.)

The patriotic strains of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," made a fitting close to Captain Prindle's address.

In response to the toast, "The Grand Army of the Republic," Rev. Mr. Cruzan waxed reminiscent and humorous by his reference to the trials and tribulations of the "soldier boys" who followed McClellan, Grant and Sheridan for four years.

MR. CRUZAN'S SPEECH.

"The Grand Army of the Republic speaks for itself, especially at a campfire," said the speaker, "and there is little to add. The old soldier was born, not bred, but hungry. These old, bald-headed and rheumatic fellows young? Oh, no. ('Thank you,' said a vet. in the crowd.) Young? Well, I'm one of them. I saw the other day a joke on an old soldier. Some said he was getting in his dotage and the reply was, 'Oh, no, only in his back forty years to the time when the signal gun at Sumter called them to arms. They remember those days as they gather around the campfire tonight. Memories that some of you would give a good deal to have come up. But they paid a price for them. Some one came up to a 'veteran' once and asked him about the copper badge of the Grand Army man with its little piece of ribbon. He asked how much it cost. The Grand Army man said, 'Ten cents and to stand up for three years to be shot at. Would you like one?' 'Those old boys remember the old favorite song, 'Oh, no, only in the crowd.' Fanner or 'Columbia.' I'll tell the ladies a secret. It was 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.' It was not some of you ladies that he meant either. Every soldier marched out to war with his girl's picture over his heart. At Shiloh one of those bullets struck a comrade of mine right over his heart and glanced off. We opened his coat and took out an ambrotype photograph. He looked at it and said, 'Fellows, look, there is her picture.' Three and a half years afterward he went home and found that girl trundling a baby carriage. She had married a home guard. (Laughter.)

"They remember their haversacks. They thought when they went to war they had the whole commissary department on their backs. They remember their knapsacks, which towered above them and weighed even more than the globe which Atlas carried on his shoulders. But they shed its contents after a day's march. Some of them I believe threw out the Bibles which their mothers had given them. They were heavy. They remember the heavy uniforms they drew. They remember that hat which was tilted up on

one side. They remember those pantaloons. They remember those shoes with paper soles, which patriotic contractors supplied the Government. But most of all they remember the old army shirt, that brindle, gray, colorless shirt that you had to boil so often. (Laughter.) Those shirts were good hunting rounds. (Laughter.) You remember how you boiled that shirt and afterwards it tickled you under the arms. Oh, yes, and how small that army shirt became after a few boilings. An inspector was passing in front of a company when he confronted an Irish soldier whose shirt seemed to be rather dingy. 'How long do you wear your shirt?' queried the inspector. 'About sixteen inches, sir,' was the terse reply. (Laughter.)

"No man who ever wore one of them can ever forget it."

"The old G. A. R.," said the speaker laughingly "it was the one which followed Grant from Belmont to Appomattox, fought at Vicksburg and Corinth; was with Grant, the greatest soldier of his day. It was the army that fought at Antietam and won the day at Antietam, and that drove the Confederates back to Richmond; it was with Farragut at Mobile Bay; with Porter at Vicksburg; with Foote up under the guns at Donelson; with all the great Admirals of that day; it was with Sherman at Missionary Ridge; in all those wondrous movements that resulted in the capture of Atlanta; the G. A. R. fought with Hooker before the bloody heights of Fredericksburg; dashed with Burnside at Chancellorsville; with Howard and Meade when Pickett rushed up the slopes of Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, when the Confederates reached their high water mark.

"They tell us that our day is past. But those men who fought with all the great Generals are today for fraternity, reaching out the strong hand of patriotism and helping the widows and the orphans. They stand for loyalty. It is the color guard of the nation. It rallies around the flag even though it be with rheumatic limbs and grizzled beard. It sends a Dewey to Manila Bay, an Ots into the Philippines, a Shafter and a Sampson to Cuba. It knows as a member the greatest President since the days of Lincoln in the present chief magistrate, William McKinley." (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade Cooke sang the old war ballad, "We Old Boys," in an effective manner, and was followed by Post Commander Robinson of California, who read to the toast, "George W. DeLong Post."

COMRADE ROBINSON'S SPEECH.

"I have been told," said Comrade Robinson, "that in the last sixteen years these annual reunions of George W. DeLong Post have been held, and it may surprise you to know that I have been identified with the post in an indirect way all these years. I am to you, as you would say in the West, a tenderfoot. Circumstances transpired so that the history of the DeLong Post is not complete without the mention of my name, as your Post Commander has stated. I had the honor of being Commander of the Department of California in 1882, and at such it was my endeavor to extend the power and influence of our organization wherever it was possible to do so. In June of that year one of my old comrades from Hawaii, Comrade Eldredge, wrote me in regard to establishing a post here. I assumed the responsibility of communicating with him and other persons here in regard to the matter and soon an application was made by a number of Grand Army men here, and a charter was issued and sent to Honolulu, the name was selected, and it was reported back in a short time as a fully organized post. I reported my action to the Commander in Chief, but it was disapproved with the understanding that it was not advisable to extend the organization of the Grand Army into a foreign country, but the post had the ritual, the paraphernalia and the password, and it was too late. The flag had been raised and it was not considered advisable to haul it down. It still remains up and is one of the shining lights of the great organization. It was a great pleasure to me to be met by my old comrade, Colonel Dietz, and by him introduced at the next meeting of the Post after my arrival here, and it was there I announced I was the one who had organized it. We have every year had a representative from these islands at the department reunions of California, except this year. We have felt and always will feel a fraternal interest in George W. DeLong Post. I will always take great pleasure in reporting it to the Department of California." (Applause.)

WAS ASHAMED OF HAWAII'S EXHIBIT

Q. H. Berrey Writes of Our Showing at Paris Exposition.

According to Q. H. Berrey, who with Mrs. Berrey is enjoying a tour of the European continent, the Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris Exhibition does not do justice to the Islands. He asserts that the exhibit is such that he is ashamed of it. Here is the way he describes it in a letter to friends in the Islands:

"We were in Paris a couple of weeks. The Exposition as a whole was good. The exhibits from South American countries and Islands of the Pacific were not equal to their exhibits at Chicago in 1893. Say, about that Hawaiian exhibit. We were really ashamed to find no better. We visited the space set aside for Hawaii three different days. A young Frenchman not able to speak a word of English was in charge. Through an interpreter we made him understand that we were from Hawaii. What few shells and beads are on exhibition were not arranged with any taste. We only saw two small dusty native hats. I know there is quite a variety of hats and fans made in the Islands. If the W. C. T. U. exhibit of Honolulu could have been sent over and arranged as it is there, it would have been a credit. The few sacks of sugar and kegs of rice placed off from where the spectators pass attract very little attention. One portion of the exhibit caused a smile—when discovered. That was Governor Dole's photo small size, no frame, mounted on a keg of rice and just above hung a large picture of a Hawaiian girl in a beautiful frame. My wife was indignant and wanted to get a frame for it but the man in charge would not allow us to remove it. I saw that E. Halstead had left his card."

Mr. and Mrs. Berrey have been absent since March 20th and spent some time touring the States before sailing for Europe. They went through Belgium and France to Rome, thence to Naples and Venice, and so through the Swiss Alps to Germany, and to Antwerp and to England, sailing for New York on Saturday last.

TO RECEIVE SHRINERS

Committees Have Been Named.

WILL BE A BIG TIME

Fine Luau and Reception are to be Given the Visitors When They Arrive.

The committees which will have in charge the reception of the members of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco, who will come to Honolulu next month in a body on the specially chartered steamer Zealandia have been appointed and plans are already being made for the reception of the visitors. It has been decided to hold a reception for the Shriners at the Masonic Temple on the day of their arrival and there will also be a luau, but the time for it has not yet been set. A committee of local Shriners will go to Hilo to meet the visitors and accompany them to this city. The committees which have been named are as follows:

Executive Committee—Aloha Temple, Mystic Shriners, C. B. Wood, M. D., chairman; Hawaiian lodge, J. M. Oat, treasurer; Pacific lodge, N. E. Gedge; Le Progres lodge, W. Henry; chapter, R. A. M., J. Little; Knights Templar, A. F. Gillilan; Rose Croix chapter, Scottish Rite, F. B. Aubach; Lodge of Perfection, A. Barnes, secretary; Consistory, 32d degree, H. E. Cooper. On Finance—E. I. Spaulding, E. O. White, W. R. Farrington, Andrew Brown, J. A. McCandless, H. E. Cooper, Fred Whitney, W. G. Ashley and J. G. Pratt.

On Reception—F. A. Schaefer, W. L. Stanley, Prince David, J. H. Boyd, Dr. C. B. Cooper, H. E. Cooper, A. V. Gear, Geo. F. Renton and Dr. C. B. Wood. On Entertainment—A. S. Cleghorn, W. A. Whiting, C. M. White, C. L. it.

Crabbe, S. Parker, R. F. Lange, Auld, S. H. Comstock, W. H. Comstock, On Decorations—George D. Stanley, Meyer, A. F. Gillilan, Theo. Hoffman, L. Grant, W. G. Ashley. As there will be over three hundred of the visitors it is expected that the city will be thrown wide open for the benefit and that they will be given a chance to sample the kind of hospitality for which Honolulu is noted, which sent every American volunteer home singing its praises. They will all likelihood spend a week or more on this island and the entire time will be filled up in sight seeing and making of one kind or another.

HILO PREPARING FOR THEM. HILO Sept. 21.—Of the coming of the Shriners the Tribune of Hilo says:

F. H. Comstock of Honolulu was in town this week heralding the arrival of the Shriners from the Coast by the Zealandia. It is to be hoped that the members of the Tribune will not accuse the paper of telling a new fairy story, each issue relative to this excursion which has been announced alternately for October and for January. The facts of the case as finally decided on are as follows: There will be an excursion leaving San Francisco for Zealandia on October 13th or 14th. There will be 350 people in the outfit, including ladies. They will stay here two or three days, and it is expected that about 100 will visit the volcano. There will be a good-sized delegation of Honolulu Masons here at the same time to help out their Hilo brethren in the matter of entertainment and accompanying the Shriners to Honolulu. The people generally, as well as Masons, should try to give the visitors a good time. It is proposed to give them a big luau and perhaps a dance following, at Hoolulu Park.

In March the Shriners will be again, that is another detachment of them will be here, together with the Grand Imperial Potentate, and will put through the initiative ceremonies of the Order all Masons here in Honolulu who have reached the highest degrees of Masonry and are willing to undergo the ordeal. It will take place at the crater of Kilauea, which offers exceptional opportunities. It would not be a bad idea if the business men of the town would put up a quarter of what they subscribed to the Territorial Convention that came, to entertain the Shriners will.

There are lots of "AA" brand whiskey, but only one Jesse M. "AA." Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu, it.

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